

TAMMANY PAID AT GROWING RICHES OF MR. MURPHY

Two Million Dollars the Figure at Which the Leader's Wealth Is Placed by Political Observers, and "the Boys" Are Grieved.

NOTHIN' DOIN' FOR DISTRICT LEADERS OR CONTRACTORS.

Crocker's Coming Call's Up Visions of the Time When the Chief Looked After the Braves. Now the Rank and File Get Only the Crumbs.

(Illustrated by Tom Powers.)

"Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany chief," said a politician to-day who knows whereof he speaks, "is worth \$2,000,000. His wealth is increasing rapidly, and that fact alone is causing trouble among the Tammany rank and file, who are getting little or nothing these days."

It was found by inquiry among other politicians that this opinion of Murphy's wealth generally obtained. It was pointed out that he was not flamboyant in the display of his newly acquired affluence, as Crocker was, and that his money was more securely invested than Crocker's. "It is a safe prediction," said the informant of The Evening World, "that when the Surrogate's Court comes to pass upon the estates of Murphy and Crocker, Murphy's will be found to be much the larger." The coming of Crocker has revived comparisons between the ex-chief and his successor, and the comment is Crocker always looked after the "boys."

So astonishing seemed the estimate of Murphy's wealth, and so great an example does it appear to be of the opportunities which await energy in local politics that The Evening World man sought further information concerning the rise of Murphy to the dizzy heights of chief of Tammany and custodian of the thoughts of hundreds of office-holders. After much questioning in various quarters, he compiled this review of a useful and busy life, which will be no less interesting to the rank and file of Tammany than to the thousands of eager reformers in all kinds of civic bodies who are already with both feet and hands in the scramble of a Mayoralty campaign.

The Rise of Mr. Murphy.

When Mr. Murphy left the Department of Docks he was reputed to be worth three or four hundred thousand dollars. The most of this money had been accumulated while he was in office, but the foundation of his fortune had been laid before that in his liquor business on Second avenue.

Beginning life as a bartender, Mr. Murphy saved his wages and soon was able to buy a saloon of his own. He was one of the election district captains when Eddie Hagan was leader, supplanting Gen. Spicola, who had for many years headed the Tammany organization in the Gas House District. As much of Hagan's time was taken up with his legislative and extra legislative duties in Albany, where he was for several years Assemblyman and then Senator, the routine work of the district organization fell upon Mr. Murphy, who was excellently adapted to it.

He was sober, abstemious, quiet, respectable and saving. He took an interest in local sports and got together a baseball nine which was one of the best semi-professional nines in New York. The savings from his first saloon he invested in other saloons and had the Tammany district club—the Ananawanda—take quarters over one of his saloons, which kept him in close touch with the district workers and also added to his revenues.

Had Wall Street Connections.

Early on assuming the district leadership Mr. Murphy made desirable Wall

street connections. He had been assisted to do this by Senator Hagan and the fact that the location of the large gas houses in his district threw him into natural friendly relations with the corporations which owned them,

just as the location of the sugar refineries in Senator McCarran's district in Williamsburg brought about a natural alliance between Senator McCarran and the owners of the refineries, where several thousand of his constituents were employed.

Senator Hagan had speculated from time to time in Wall street and rather successfully, although his outside speculations and occasional ventures on the race track offset his Wall street profits.

Mr. Murphy profited by the example Senator Hagan had set, both in what to do and what to avoid. He stuck to his Wall street friends and left out speculation and gambling and race track matters alone. While he was in the Dock Board opportunities naturally came to him to extend his corporate acquaintance to the large railroads and other transportation companies which had interests vitally affected by his department. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central and the coal roads all have much business with the Department of Docks, and a Commissioner who desires to make friends rather than to get cash graft, shows a sagacious regard for his own financial future.

It was in the Dock Board that Mr. Murphy first came in intimate relations with J. Sergeant Cram, at present his closest political adviser, friend and confidant. Socially, J. Sergeant Cram and Mr. Murphy are opposites. Cram is descended on both sides from old Philadelphia families of Quaker stock and high social standing. His social lines in New York lay with the Knickerbocker Club on Fifth avenue, while Mr. Murphy's were on Second avenue with the Ananawandas.

If Mr. Murphy can be said to have a genius good or evil it is J. Sergeant Cram. Popular opinion among the practical workers in Tammany is that Cram's advice is not good—but good or bad, it is the advice which Mr. Murphy uses for first and depends upon most.

It was not until Mr. Murphy was sole leader instead of a member of the triumvirate which will be known more for Devere's characterization of them as Sport, Two-Spot and Joke than for anything that was done during their directorate, that he really began to get rich.

DOUBLE UP—

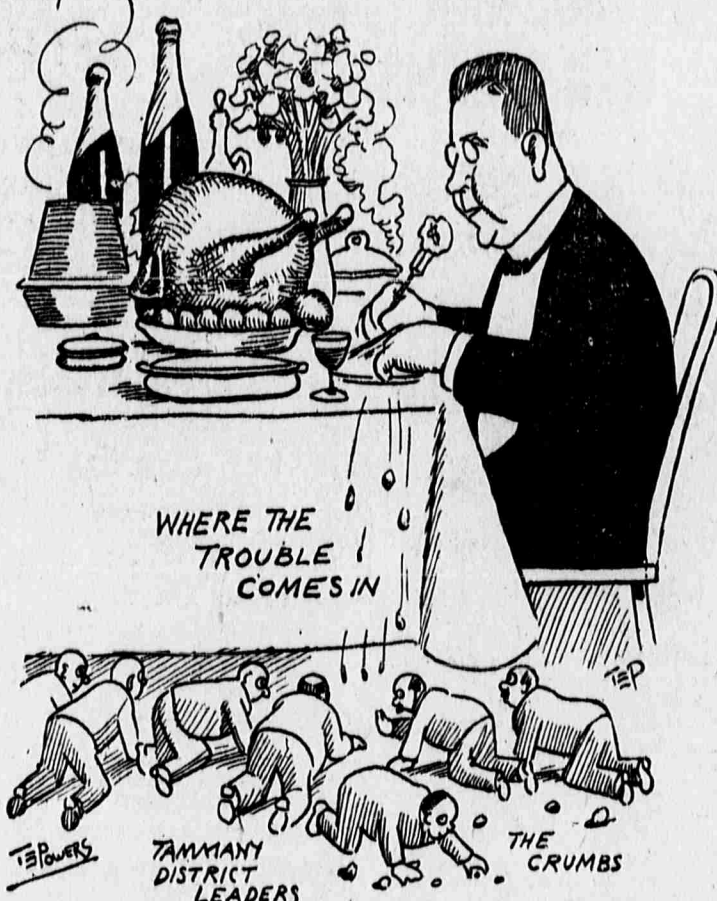
There is a double way of doing it.

WAY ONE—
Is to make a judicial real estate investment which will double in value within a year or two—then you can afford to get married.

WAY TWO—
Get married and purchase your house and lot in a location that is bound to increase in value.

320 properties with futures were offered yesterday in the Sunday World's Want Directory.
— GET IT —

THE CRISIS IN TAMMANY.



A crisis in the wigwag is where the big chief gets the turkey and the followers get the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. Artist Powers has carefully pictured his idea of the crisis.

The local municipal authorities to the Remmen bill and its proposed extensive gas works in Astoria the announcement was promptly made that this contract work, too, would be done by the New York Contracting and Trucking Company.

Already builders and excavation men in general had learned that if they employed the New York Contracting and Trucking Company there would be no hindrance or delay in their operations by the police, the Building Department or any of the other of the numerous local authorities who might cause trouble if they desired to be overly strenuous in their inspections and enforcement of the law.

This thing of taking the contracts by a company in which the real parties named do not prominently appear is a recent development of the district leadership for "honest graft," as it is called by George Washington Plunkitt. Almost every Tammany district leader of the new regime is the man higher up in some contracting company, and instead of making money in small retail sums by the gross he now more sagaciously uses their influence for the

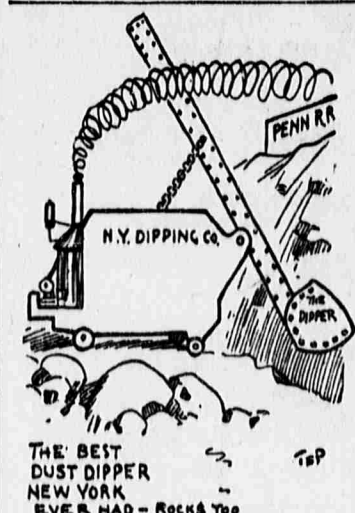
instead of being allowed to make a little petty overcharge and increased rate of pay which was formerly tolerated.



ated by the public-service corporations as a matter of necessary public utility.

Mr. Murphy has been apprised of the causes of this dissatisfaction by some of his associates, although naturally they do not emphasize its extent and the possible dangers which may result from such a feeling at the polls.

Any student of election district returns, and especially any one who is intimately acquainted with the lower grades of the Tammany district workers, knows that Mr. Low's election in 1902 was due to the fact that the bulkiness of the rank and file of Tammany than to the organizations of disunited citizens who took the public



promotion and the profits of incorporated enterprises.

Where the Trouble Comes.

Here is where the trouble comes with the rank and file. They are getting no offices and no favors. The little jobs which were formerly apportioned with some degree of fairness in distribution between the election district captains and the workers at the polls are now either in the hands of civil-service selections or used to discharge personal favors or to give salaries to relatives and personal friends.

The big Tammany contracting companies monopolize the work which the little contractors used to have a share of, and the man with a few horses and carts or a little business of his own which might be helped on to prosperity by small city contracts or by getting the work of some of the large public-service corporations now finds that he is left out by the district leaders' companies taking it all, and that his only opportunity to get work is as a hired credit.

There was soreness then among the men who were hustling for their daily bread and to pay the rent when they realized that Mr. Crocker's influence came from the power which their votes gave him.

And as the knowledge of Mr. Murphy's influence is becoming spread the district leaders who keep in touch with the rank and file are beginning to be apprehensive about the result.

Former Supervising Inspector-General of United States Steam Vessels John A. Dumont, Testifies at the Lundberg Trial.

The trial of Henry Lundberg, former Assistant Inspector of Hulls, on an indictment charging him with neglect of duty in failing to make a proper inspection of life preservers, which led to the great loss of life on the steamboat General Slocum, was continued to-day before Judge Thomas and Jury in the Criminal of the United States Circuit Court.

Former Supervising Inspector-General of United States Steam Vessels John A. Dumont testified that he directed Fleming and Lundberg to inspect the Slocum on May 5 and 6 last. He said further that there are two local inspectors of United States steam vessels at this port. "Did you ever inspect Lundberg as to the examination of life preservers?" asked Lawyer A. S. Gilbert.

"I did not," answered Gen. Dumont. "I was all the life preservers weighed and examined? A. They were not. S. One were picked out and examined, and then the whole lot was passed."

Q. Was there any rule for the inspectors to examine life preservers? A. There was not.

ST. PETERSBURG RESUMES WORK

Strikers Flocking Back to the Factories and Some Employers Consider Paying for Time They Were Out.

PRAYERS TO OFFSET FATHER GOPON'S DOINGS.

Metropolitan Asked to Officiate at Service "To Remove Effect of the Presence of Unfrosted Priest."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—Afternoon.—Most of the factories and mills of St. Petersburg are in operation to-day, and the strike to all intents and purposes is ended. A few large establishments have not yet fully resumed operations owing to the official formalities necessary in registering their thousands of employees.

Some of the workmen at the Putiloff Works, where the strike originated, have asked for the celebration of a religious service by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg before resuming work "so as to remove the effect of the presence of the unfrosted priest and excommunicated leader," Father Gopon.

Some Social Democrats are protesting against the arrests of Friday and Saturday on the ground that the action taken was a violation of the implied promise contained in the proclamation of the authorities.

The Manufacturers' Association will meet this week to decide the question of paying the wages of the strikers for the time the latter were not at work, but as a number of the works have already paid their unskilled laborers, whose pay-day was Jan. 25, half or full time, the rest of the employers will probably decide to pay the strikers at least part of their wages for the time they were out of work.

160 KILLED IN WARSAW RIOTS.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, Jan. 30.—The number of killed or wounded during the rioting here is estimated at 160. Out-of-door life in the city is at a complete standstill. All the restaurants, cafes and shops are closed.

More troops will be sent here as extra protective measures are necessary.

ITALIANS PLEAD FOR MAXIM GORKY.

ROME, Jan. 30.—A number of Deputies signed a memorial in the Chamber of Deputies to-day asking the Government to use its good offices with the Russian Government to save the life of Maxim Gorky and his companions.

SWEDES ATTACKED IN THE NORTH SEA.

Firing on Them Led to the Raking of the Fleet of British Trawlers.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The International Commission inquiring into the North Sea incident at its session to-day heard two Swedish witnesses, Capt. Johnson and Mate Stromberg, of the cargo-boat Aldebaran. They both testified that a few hours preceding the firing on the British trawlers by the Russian squadron their boat was attacked in the North Sea by a strange warship, which fired many shots at the Aldebaran, but did not do her serious damage. The stranger then disappeared.

Counsel for Russia protested that this testimony was untrue, and connected with the North Sea incident, but Admiral Fournier (France), President of the Commission, ruled that the testimony was admissible.

Hugh O'Brien, the British agent, said the strange vessel was the Russian transport Kamchatka, which mistook the Swedish craft for a torpedo-boat. Mr. O'Brien further declared that Kamchatka had been sent to the North Sea by the Russian government to be on the lookout for torpedo-boats which, Mr. O'Brien asserted, caused the North Sea incident.

ICE HINDERS BOATS FROM RAPID DOCKING

Lines Seriously Inconvenienced by Floating Masses—Loss in Money Is Considerable.

So filled is the bay with ice that incoming liners are having difficulty in docking. The tugs that tow the liners up the rivers are unable to break through the great floating masses, and every incoming ship is delayed in docking.

Ferry-boats are having the same difficulty. The Staten Island boats are all being delayed. They are unable to break through the ice until they get to their docks, and then they have trouble.

Because of the ice there is little shifting of freight from the steamships to the docks. The lighters, which usually work by the job, are now working by the hour, and this is proving costly to the steamship companies.

ADVERTISING BIDS FOR CITY LIGHTING PLANT.

Bids for the municipal lighting plant, which the city proposes to build, were advertised to-day in accordance with the request of Mayor McEllan.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury has taken the matter up and will build an incinerator to be run in conjunction with his department, the power generated by it to be employed to work the dynamo which will supply lights for the Williamsburg Bridge and seven public schools in the district.

Bridge Commissioner Best is going to lend a hand in the project, too. He will supply the dynamo, and Bridge Department employees will see that the dynamo are kept running. The incinerator will burn a portion of the city's waste and develop heat for the boilers, which will supply the steam to operate the engine, which in turn will run the dynamo.

The bids will continue to be advertised until Wednesday, Feb. 15. The amount of the bids is restricted to \$100,000.

RUSSIANS GIVE UP WITH 10,000 LOSS

Gen. Gripenberg Admits Defeat to the Czar, and Says Offensive Has Been Abandoned—Wounded Suffering Badly from the Cold.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—5.50 P. M.—The Russian advance movement against the Japanese left has failed and Gripenberg has notified the Emperor he has discontinued the offensive.

The War Office gives no estimate of the Russian losses, but they are believed to be heavy.

Gen. Gripenberg has also reported that Gens. Mitschenko and Kondratulitch were wounded. They are not seriously hurt but have been forced to give up their commands.

The same dispatch contains the information that the Russians had taken Sautatall Salmissa.

TOKIO, Jan. 30.—5 P. M.—The casualties during the fighting of Chosenchep and Heikoutai are estimated at 6,000 on the side of the Japanese and 10,000 on the Russian side.

Russian activity on the Shkhe River seemed to have ceased after the fight at Chosenchep and Heikoutai, where the Japanese were victorious. The object of the operations is not clearly understood here, but it is suggested that the Russians intended to turn the Japanese left and move a heavy force down west of the Liao River, or were seeking to divert attention from some projected operation against the Japanese right.

It is reported that the weather is warmer since Jan. 25; but it is still extremely cold, so that it is impossible to expose the troops at night.

GEN. OKUBI HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 29, 7 P. M., via Fusan.—(Delayed in transmission).—Divisions of Japanese troops attacked Behowski and drove four divisions of the Russians across the Hun River. Six hundred Russians were captured.

The Russians are making a stand across the river.

One Russian division made several attacks on Sautatall the east, but was driven back with a loss of over 4,000.

The Japanese bombarded the entire Russian line. The Russians replied feebly, showing little combat with heavy loss.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, HUAN MOUNTAIN, Sunday, Jan. 29 (delayed in transmission).—The Russian Gen. Kuropatkin's latest offensive movement was to capture the important position Sandepas, on the left bank of the Hun River, due west of the Shkhe River, and thereby outflank the Japanese from the Shkhe River and enable the Russian army to undertake a general advance.

At Sandepas the Japanese occupied a strongly fortified position commanding the triangle formed by the confluence of the Hun River and Shkhe River. The Japanese had erected there a four permanent trench system, with earth works and trenches extending in a southeasterly direction.

Several villages to the northeast were also fortified strongly.

The positions were held by twelve battalions of Japanese, partly drawn from Gen. Nogi's army and partly reserves. The Russians carried the first line of entrenchments, but were unable to maintain their position on the outskirts of Sandepas in the face of fierce opposition.

The fighting was transferred westward. The Japanese counterattacked the Russian position and endeavoring to envelop the Russians, but the cavalry proceeding the Russian flank drove the Japanese back with heavy loss.

A counter-attack on the villages captured by the Russians at the outset of the night was also beaten off, but the Russian heavy artillery, which were killed or wounded, including Gen. Mitschenko, who was wounded in the knee. The heaviest suffering was done by a newly formed brigade of riflemen.

The official report of the casualties in the fighting at Hounitaday and Huan arrived here. They totaled 1,000 men. A hundred Japanese prisoners have been taken. They belonged to the Ninth Division before Port Arthur.

The wounded are suffering from the cold, which is increasing.

BRITISH DEMAND AN INVESTIGATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30, afternoon.—New complications between Great Britain and Russia are feared on account of the attack on the British Consul and Vice-Consul at Warsaw, Saturday night. Coming on the heels of the placards posted by assistant Police Chief Rudnikoff at Moscow, charging Great Britain with inciting the revolution in Russia the Warsaw incident is likely to arouse an outburst in Great Britain which may again strain relations between the two countries.

Beyond the fact of the attack at Warsaw resulting in the wounding of the British Vice-Consul, who is now in a hospital, the British Embassy here has no details of the affair, but Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, has already delivered a note to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, asking for an immediate investigation and explanation, reserving any claims which may be hereafter made and at the same time asking for the protection of British Consuls throughout the empire.

By the first train he also despatched Major Napier, the British military attaché, to Warsaw to secure a full report of the circumstances.

Count Lamsdorff replied to Ambassador Hardinge's second note on the subject of the Moscow placards by saying that instructions have been sent to remove all traces of the placards from the streets. It is now learned, however, that similar notices had been posted at Libau and Revel, which led to a renewal of representations on this score.

In this connection the appearance of the proclamation of the Holy Synod in

structing the Orthodox priests to inform their parishioners that the strike and revolutionary movements were not noted by the external as well as internal enemies of Russia with the object of embarrassing the military and naval plans has caused something of a hurry among foreigners here, especially the British, who believe that the object is to incite hostility.

No further notice, however, has been taken by either Ambassador Hardinge or the other foreign representatives. Private advice from Warsaw says the authorities there have already taken over charges of the waterworks, electric light and gas plants, and that serious trouble was anticipated.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Foreign Office has received a telegram from Count Gen. Muray, at Warsaw, reporting that himself and Vice-Consul Mountbatten were charged by Russian cavalrymen engaged in clearing the streets of Warsaw. It appears that Mr. Muray is partially deaf and probably did not hear the approach of the troops, and when he subsequently endeavored to make his way to the consulate he was without avail.

The Foreign Office has telegraphed to Ambassador Hardinge to make urgent representations at St. Petersburg on the subject.

Count Lamsdorff hastened to reply to Ambassador Hardinge's note expressing regret if the British Consul-General and Vice-Consul at Warsaw were injured and informing him that an immediate inquiry would be made to establish the facts. The Consuls are understood to have been wounded by Cossacks while the latter were clearing the streets.

ALL THE POWERS AGAINST RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Russian Government's reply to China's declaration that she has not infringed neutrality nor permitted Japan to do so is a re-assertion that the Russian army is in the hands of the Powers Saturday, gives specifications of what is affirmed to be violations of neutrality, but the tone of the reply is such that it is inferred that Russia is not likely to carry the discussion much further.

It is learned here that Russia is at all the Powers, particularly Germany, held views identical with those of the United States on limiting the zone of war and keeping China out of it.

HIGH ARMY OFFICERS TO OPEN THE CHARITY BALL.

The Charity Ball at the Waldorf, Astoria on Feb. 2 will have on its program a pronounced military flavor, Gen. Frederick D. Grant and staff, Gen.

Superb \$350.00 J. T. BROOKS PIANOS \$225.00 EASY TERMS. NO MONEY DOWN.

THE BEST SINGING COOPER

Blumstein

OUR line of Spring and Summer Waists, from the medium to the most elaborate and select novelties, are now displayed on main floor. While the Blumstein waists are well known to be the best in upper New York, the present season's productions are more chic and elaborate in style than heretofore, owing to the attention and care taken in their selection.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

\$3.00 WOMEN'S WAISTS for 1.79 Imported mercerized printed waists, made up in the latest fashion, full with short tucks front and pearl buttons and tucked back; collar and tie to match. Good value for \$3.00, for 1.79

35c. ORGANDIES for 19c. yard. Our own importations of fine French printed organdies, newest Spring colorings and exclusive designs. Good value at 35c., for 19c.

WEST 125TH STREET, 7TH AND 8TH AVES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31ST.

Women's Coats.

BLACK BROADCLOTH COATS, three-quarter lengths, black or white satin lined.....25.00

EVENING WRAPS of Fine Broadcloth, to close the season's stock.....45.00, 57.50, 73.00

RAIN COATS of fine English materials.....18.50, 23.00

Women's Waists.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, also fine COTTON WAISTS of various weaves, slightly soiled in handling; 2.50, 3.75, 5.00

Broadway & 19th Street

Vantine's

The Unusual Store.

Special Sale on Second Floor of

Printed Oriental Dress Silks.

Among this lot will be found a large variety of medium designs and a good assortment of colors—22 to 27 inch width.

4,500 yards at 50c. a yard. \$1.00 and \$1.25 Values.

Special Sale in Basement of Chinaware at 25c.

A. A. Vantine & Co., Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Streets.

Makes Red Blood

and plenty of it to keep one rosy and healthy.

POSTUM

In place of coffee and tea. 10 days' trial proves.